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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY USSR (Ukrainian SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT General Information on City of Kiev

DATE DISTR.

20 July 1960

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1

REFERENCES

DATE OF
INFO.
PLACE &
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11 AUG 1960

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A seven-page report on the city of Kiev

The report contains general military and industrial information on the city. Also included in the report is an overlay of the city of Kiev with some 22 delineated points.

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COUNTRY: USSR (Kiyevskaya oblast)

SUBJECT: Kiev City Data

DATE OF REPORT: 14 June 1960

Kiev

KIEV CITY DATA

1.

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popu-
lation of Kiev was 2,000,000 inhabitants. Although many of the streets had been renamed after 1917, the original Ukrainian street names were still in use, i.e. Vladimirska ulitsa was still known as "Korolenko", and ulitsa Sverdlova was always referred to as "Institutskaya ulitsa".

2. Darnitsa, a former village near Kiev, was incorporated within the Kiev city limits in 1952. This section allegedly contained many military kasernes, schools, maneuver and military storage areas

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a large
cement plant was to be built in Darnitsa which would eliminate the necessity of importing cement from Bulgaria and/or Czechoslovakia.

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3. [redacted] on Kreshchatik (street) construction of a subway and a subway entrance was started in 1952. The subway was to have three lines: one from Kreshchatik (point 5, page 7) to the Polytechnical Institute, (point 3, page 7), about four-and-one-half kilometers in a western direction; one from Kreshchatik to the main railroad station (point 17, page 7), approximately three kilometers in a southwestern direction; and one from Kreshchatik to Stalin Square (point 22, page 7), about three-and-one-half kilometers in a southern direction.

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[redacted] this line was completed in December 1956 or January 1957. This line had approximately five stations,

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[redacted] the subway seemed to be very far below the ground surface because Kreshchatik (street) was on a hill, and the other stations were on a lower level. Also, the construction workers descended to the work site in elevators which took them down to a deep level. No construction activity was visible on the street level.

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[redacted] the subway would operate from 0600 hours to 2400 or 0100 hours, and would have trains once a minute during the rush periods.

Military Production and Other Industrial Plants

4. [redacted] a large optical plant, located about one-and-one-half kilometers south of Kirova Park, and about one kilometer west of the Dnepr River.

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[redacted] This optical plant was surrounded by a fence, and was guarded by many military sentries in khaki uniforms who were armed with rifles. (Unit number or insignia unidentified.) It was well known in Kiev that this was a secret plant which produced military items.

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[redacted] this plant produced fine precision cameras, type "Kiev", with violet colored German lenses. The selling price of this camera in Kiev department stores was 2,300 rubles.

5. [redacted] the Bolshevik Machinery Plant in the western part of Kiev, (point 2, page 7), adjacent to which was a large tractor plant.

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[redacted] this was an industrial area containing many unknown plants.

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*cut*Military Installations

6. [REDACTED]

7. [REDACTED] during 1950 to 1956 many (number unknown) military engineer troops worked in Kiev on the construction of apartment buildings for armed forces officers, and on Kasernes, officer's clubs and military offices. There were many armed forces officers living in Kiev, many ranking from captains to colonels, most of whom wore artillery, tank corps, or engineer insignia. [REDACTED] saw few air force uniforms. [REDACTED]

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Civil Defense

8. [REDACTED] in or about 1953, [REDACTED] one civil defense lecture on fire prevention and first aid in case of air attack. This lecture was given by a Ministry of Finance official, [REDACTED] no public or private air raid shelters in Kiev. [REDACTED] the basements of all buildings were storage areas, and were not designed to serve as air raid shelters. [REDACTED]

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City Plan

9. Reference is made to page 7, on overlay showing pinpointed locations of various Kiev installations. The following legend identifies numerical designations:

Point 1. Dnepr River (reference point).

Point 2. Industrial Area. This was a large area containing the Bolshevik Machinery Plant, a tractor plant, and other industrial plants [REDACTED] There was much construction going on in this area, some of which appeared to be five or six-story apartment buildings [REDACTED]

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Point 3. Polytechnical Institute. Terminal station of the Kiev subway.

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Point 4. MVD headquarters. This was a three-story, brick construction green stuccoed building, about 100x30 meters in area dimension. It was located on Vladimirskaia ulitsa and contained MVD offices, archives, and supply rooms.

Point 5. Kreshchatik street. This street, formerly called ulitsa Vorovskogo, was the main street of Kiev, and was lined with many new apartment buildings, stores and government buildings. The social elite, such as football players, actors, scientists, writers, college instructors, armed forces officers, and government and Party employees lived on this street.

Many instructors of the Kiev Academy of Sciences and other universities lived at No. 37 Kreshchatik street, in a six-story buff brick stucco building about 50 x 20 meters in area dimension. This building was finished in 1955.

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Point 6. Underwear artel. This was a one-story red brick building, about 20 x 10 meters in area dimension, located at 12 Korolenko. It was called "Artel Katovskogo" and employed about 50-60 male and female invalids.

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Point 7. Ulitsa Lenina.

Point 8. Accounting office. This was a five-story, gray brick building, about 60 x 20 meters in area dimension, located at No. 18 ulitsa Lenina. The first two floors contained accounting offices.

about 175 people worked there operating computers and performing various accounting procedures for the State Bank.

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the computing machines looked just like ordinary typewriters, with some sort of a cabinet in the rear, whereas other computing machines were about three meters in height, two to three meters in length and had various slots into which employees inserted different types of papers.

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Point 9. DOSAAF building. This was a four-story buff brick and stucco building, L shaped, located at No. 8 ulitsa Lenina, corner of ulitsa Pushkina.

The building contained DOSAAF classrooms, rooms for chess games, Profsoyuz offices, and offices of various Kiev sport clubs.

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Point 10. Lampshade artel. This was a one-story chartreuse frame building, about 30 x 15 meters in area dimension, located at 14 Korolenko ulitsa. The artel was called "Spartak" and employed about 30 women in the manufacture of lampshades.

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Point 11. This was a six-story, gray brick and stucco building about 100 x 40 meters at Kreshchatik N^o. 15. The building had eleven entrances, each entrance served four apartments of two or three rooms, a total of 264 apartments.

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tenants in the building were: a general, the dean of the Kiev University, Finance Ministry employees, several officers, actors, scientists

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Point 12. Council of Ministries of the Ukrainian SSR. This was a gray cement building, sections of which were 10 stories high, with wings 12 or 14 stories high, about 200 x 100 meters in area dimension located on Kirov street.

Point 13. Finance Branch. This was a three-story buff brick and stucco building, about 20 x 10 meters in area dimension, located at Kreshchatik 52, which housed the Finance Branch for the Lenin rayon of Kiev. This branch was known as RAYFO (Rayonnyy Finansovyy Otdel Leninskogo Rayona).

Point 14. Bakery. This was a two-story buff brick and stucco building, about 20 x 10 meters in area dimension, located at Basseynaya ulitsa N^o. 2.

about 300 workers were employed in this bakery.

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Point 15. Mattress cover artel. This was a three-story red brick residential building, about 20 x 10 meters in area dimension. In the basement was an artel called "34 Godovshchina" (34th Anniversary) which employed about 50 women in the manufacture of cotton mattress covers and plastic handbags.

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Point 16. Party building. This was a seven or eight-story gray concrete building about 60 x 20 meters in area dimension located on Karl Libkhekht (street). It contained the offices of the Communist Party Central Committee.

Point 17. Railroad station.

Point 18. Vladimirskaia ulitsa.

Point 19. Jewelry Plant. This was a five-story red brick building about 40 x 15 meters in area dimension, located at Malovasilkovskaya ulitsa 1, employing a [redacted] number of workers in the production of gold and silver bracelets, broaches, earrings, wristwatches, gold rings, diamond rings, and various other jewelry items.

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[redacted] The plant, and the plant entrance were heavily guarded by armed militia [redacted] to safeguard the large amount of precious stones and metals stored there. [redacted]

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Point 20. Tricot artel. This was a two-story, brown frame building about 10 x 8 meters in area dimension located on Prozoreyevskaya ulitsa No. 8. The first floor contained a plant employing about 20 women in the manufacture of tricot underwear, handkerchiefs, and head kerchiefs. [redacted]

[redacted] this plant [redacted] was called Raznobytprom (Raznaya Bytovaya Promyshlennost - various consumer items industry.)

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Point 21. New construction area. This was a large area, about two kilometers square. During 1952-1956 many five-six story, brick residential buildings, average size 60 x 20 meters in area dimension, were constructed in this area.

Point 22. Stalin Square.

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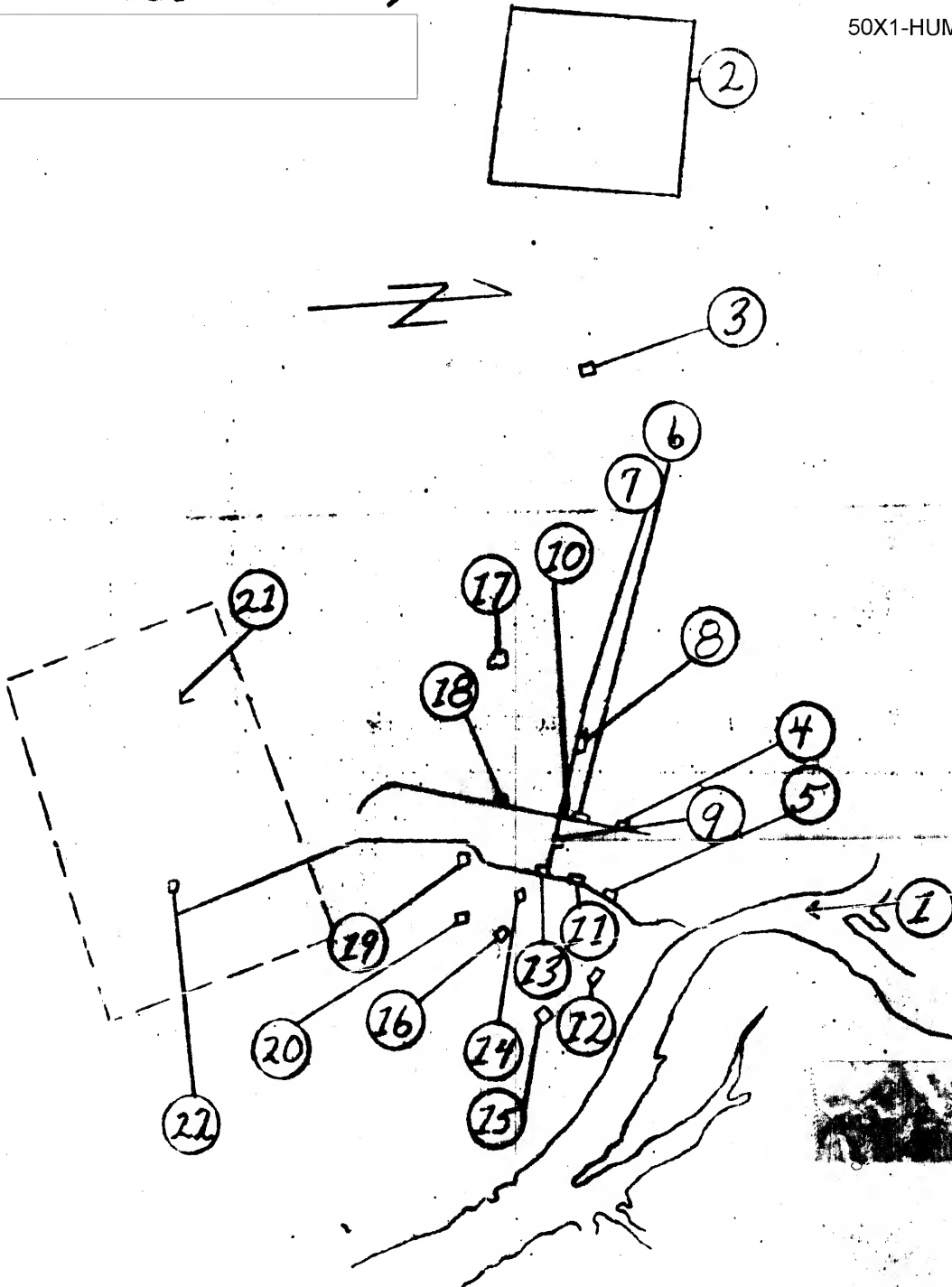
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